ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR 1920

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1921

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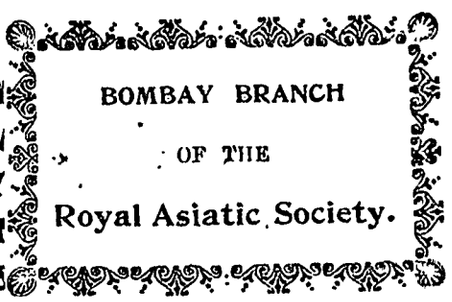

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No. 6515/7 of 1921.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

From

R. L. McCULLOCH, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

J. CRERAR, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 14th July 1921.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report of the City of Bombay for the year 1920.

2. The rough report was seen by Mr. Griffith who has been good enough to write paragraphs 36 (*d*) and 38.

3. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the Report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply, No. 3997/2, dated the 25th ultimo, has been submitted to Government separately under this office letter No. 6017/7, dated the 29th idem.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. L. McCULLOCH,
Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

No. 6014/7 of 1921.

From

R. L. McCULLOCH, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

T

J. CRERAR, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 29th June 1921.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1920, with the usual statements as appendices and the quinquennial statement "F".

2. Mr. F. C. Griffith, O.B.E., M.L.C., was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from the beginning of the year to the 2nd May and again from the 1st December to the close of the year. During his absence on leave Mr. I. C. Boyd officiated in the appointment.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D,. was held by Mr. W. B. Manley throughout the year.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, was held by Mr. F. E. Sharp until 2nd April. He proceeded on combined leave to Europe on 3rd April 1920 from which date to the end of the year Mr. E. L. Cauty was in charge of this office.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port was held by Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse throughout the year.

The office of an additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, created by Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 3996, dated 27th April 1920, was held by Mr. I. C. Boyd from the 26th April to the 2nd May.

The office of the Temporary Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, created by Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 6942, dated 24th July 1920, was held by Mr. J. M. Walker from the 2nd August to the end of the year.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions, showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division—Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B ,, —Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.
C ,, —Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Gamdevi.
D ,, —Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamatipura, New Nagpada, Mahaluxmi and Jacob Circle.
E ,, —Parel and Matunga.
F ,, —Mahim and Worli.
G ,, —His Majesty's Government Dockyard.
H & I ,, —Bombay Harbour and Docks.
L ,, —Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.
M ,, —Mounted Police.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 98,622 against 91,442 in 1919 and 86,155 in 1918. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1919 and 1920 :—

Reported Crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

	1919.					1920.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.			Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I ...	61	...	61	31	92	139	2	141	36	177
„ II ...	838	10	848	...	848	821	25	846	...	846
„ III ...	1,807	2	1,809	1	1,810	1,885	8	1,893	...	1,893
„ IV ...	141	31	172	3,610	3,782	141	49	190	3,418	3,608
„ V ...	8,696	263	8,959	68	9,027	8,656	381	9,037	131	9,168
Total ...	11,543	306	11,849	3,710	15,559	11,642	465	12,107	3,585	15,692
Class VI ...	55,567	7,551	63,118	12,765	75,883	55,371	8,744	64,115	18,815	82,930
Grand Total ...	67,110	7,857	74,967	16,475	91,442	67,013	9,209	76,222	22,400	98,622

The total increase amounts to 7,180 as against a total increase of 5,287 in 1919 over the figures of 1918. The bulk of the increase falls under class VI, the balance being accounted for by classes I to V.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 67,013 against 67,110 in 1919 and 64,204 in 1918.

Statement A, Part I, Police Cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 11,642 cases against 11,543 in 1919 and 9,776 in 1918.

Under Class VI, 55,371 cases were reported against 55,567 in 1919 and 54,428 in 1918.

5. Including 718 cases pending from the previous year, *plus* 23 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 67,754 cases for disposal during the year under report against 67,927 in 1919 and 64,649 in 1918.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

Of the total cases for disposal, 12,056 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 55,698 under Class VI.

A brief retrospect of the previous two years' figures is of interest. In the year 1918 there was an abnormal increase on the whole of 25 per cent. over the figures for 1917, while in the succeeding year 1919 the increase worked out at 5 per cent. over the figures for 1918. Compared with the figures for 1919 there was on the whole a decrease of one per cent. in the year under report which is so trifling that no deductions can be drawn from it. The alarming increase in crime which characterised the year 1918 is hardly likely appreciably to diminish, whilst such incentives to crime as a high cost of living and scarcity up-country resulting in an influx of paupers and criminals to the City, remain.

The figures under the two main sub-divisions, *viz.*, Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and Local Acts (Class VI), show a negligible increase of 1 per cent. under the former and a decrease of 1 per cent. under the latter compared with the last year's figures.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1920 was 821 against 654 in 1919 and 464 in 1918; of these 319 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 502 under Class VI against 281 and 373 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 98 were declared to be false as compared with 69 in 1919 and 79 in 1918.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

In 26 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 75 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 1·22.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 659 as against 718 in 1919 and 802 in 1918.

Pending Police cases.

8. During the year under report 66,235 Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 66,518 in 1919 and 63,333 in 1918. Of these, 59,384 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 89·65 as compared with 89·78 in 1919 and 91·71 in 1918.

True Police cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code 11,406 cases were classified as true against 11,407 in 1919 and 9,226 in 1918. Of these, 5,521 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 48·39 against 50·23 in 1919 and 53·18 in 1918.

Under Class VI, 54,829 cases were classified as true. Of these, 53,863 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 98·23 against 97·96 in 1919 and 98·27 in 1918.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·83.

9. The total number of offences of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 4,754 against 4,591 in 1919 and 3,415 in 1918. The percentage of non-detection works out at 7·01 against 6·75 in 1919 and 5·28 in 1918.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

10. *Class I.—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 142 cases for disposal including 3 cases pending from the preceding year against 61 in 1919 and 88 in 1918. Convictions were obtained in 85 cases. The increase appears under the following heads :—

Result of trial by classes.

		1919.	1920.
1.	Offences relating to coin	2	10
2.	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	6	45
3.	Other offences against Public Justice	18	33
4.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	24	42

The abnormal rise under sub-head 2 is mainly accountable to 29 cases having been registered under sections 467, 471 and 477-B on the complaint of the Manager, National Bank of India, against C. C. Pareira, one of the clerks in the Bank, who had forged several cheques and had cheated the Bank to the extent of Rs. 4,000. The accused was committed to the Sessions for three of these cases by the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, while the remaining cases were postponed *sine die*. The accused was convicted by the High Court and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The other cases against him were withdrawn on the suggestion of the Magistrate.

The increase under the last two sub-heads is due to a large number of persons concerned in the Mill strikes having been dealt with for rioting and cognate offences.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.—Under this heading there were 862 cases for disposal including 38 cases pending from the preceding year, *plus* 3 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register during the year, as compared with 890 in 1919 and 695 in 1918. Convictions were obtained in 374 cases. The decrease occurred under the following heads :—

	1919.	1920.
Murder	42	27
Hurt	241	203

On the other hand the following heads showed an increase :—

	1919.	1920.
Grievous hurt	266	276
Kidnapping, etc.	87	107
Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	28	40

Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Including 82 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 3 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 1,970 cases for disposal against 1,931 in 1919 and 1,442 in 1918. Convictions

were obtained in 417 cases. The increase is perceptible under the following heads:—

	1919.	1920.
Robbery	117	142
Lurking house-trespass, etc.	1,675	1,722

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there occurred 145 cases including 4 cases pending from the preceding year as against 144 in 1919 and 113 in 1918.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.—Including 265 cases pending from the previous year, and 16 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 8,937 cases for disposal as against 9,068 in 1919 and 7,762 in 1918. Convictions were obtained in 4,599 cases. The decrease is noticeable under the following heads:—

	1919.	1920.
Theft	7,070	6,986
Receiving stolen property ...	426	369
Cheating	414	362

On the other hand the head "Criminal Breach of Trust" shows a rise of 157 cases.

The Police cannot control this class of crime. The remedy lies in the hands of the merchants themselves who, as already remarked in the last report, entrust large sums of money to employees of comparatively short service without taking proper precautions.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 55,699 cases, inclusive of 326 cases pending from the previous year, *plus* one case of the previous year again brought on to the register, as compared with 55,833 in 1919 and 54,549 in 1918. Convictions were obtained in 53,863 cases.

Serious crime.

11. During the year there were 36 cases of murder and attempted murder, including 3 cases pending from the previous year, against 65 in 1919 and 39 in 1918.

Of these 9 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, 18 remained undetected (including 10 infanticide cases), 1 was declared to be false, 1 was declared to be mistake of fact, 4 were pending at the close of the year and in 1 case the accused died.

There were 15 cases of culpable homicide. Of these 6 ended in conviction, 4 remained undetected, 1 was declared to be mistake of fact and 4 were pending at the close of the year.

Of the 33 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 14 cases were males, in 7 females and in 2 children. In 8 cases the motive of the crime was jealousy, in 13 cases the murder was actuated by quarrels and in 2 cases the motive was theft.

The remaining 10 cases were cases of infanticide. In all these cases the motive of the crime was the desire of the parents to conceal their shame.

One case of infanticide by a mother—a Hindu widow—ended in conviction during the year. The motive of the crime was the desire to conceal her shame, the child being illegitimate. She was charged under section 318, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 72 cases, against 66 in 1919 and 65 in 1918. Of these, 56 ended in conviction and 11 in acquittal. In 2 cases the accused were declared to be insane and 3 cases were withdrawn. These cases involved in all 98 persons, of whom 67 were convicted and 26 were acquitted.

13. I subjoin the usual statement, compiled by the Coroner of Bombay, of cases of suicide:—

Europeans.		Native Christians.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Jews.		Hindus.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5	...	3	...	11	2	14	1	1	1	43	12	2	...	79	16	95

During the year the Coroner held 661 inquests as against 589 in 1919 and 447 in 1918; 26 inquests were held on Parsis.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the Police disposed of 77 cases of simple accidental death against 92 in 1919 and 263 in 1918.

Offences under special and Local Laws.

14. Including 318 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 55,140 against 55,639 in 1919 and 54,363 in 1918. Of these, 53,459 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts:—

The Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.
The Public Land Conveyance Act.
The Gambling Act.
The Opium Act, and
The City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The offences under other Local Acts were comparatively few. The Police continued their activity against opium smuggling with the result that 125 cases were dealt with by them. Of these, 100 cases were detected by the Dock Police alone.

Under the provisions of the Abkari Act 33 cases were dealt with by the Police during the year as against 77 in the previous year. All these cases, with one exception, ended in conviction. The majority of these cases were prosecutions for being in illegal possession of cocaine.

Special attention was paid by the Police to the beggar problem. Action was taken against 2,217 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121, while 52 were deported under section 27 (*2*), Bombay City Police Act.

The report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider and formulate proposals for the purpose of preventing professional beggary in the Bombay Presidency is now out, and it is hoped that the suggested changes in legislation will be undertaken at an early date so as to strengthen the hands of the Police in dealing with this growing nuisance.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 9,209 against 7,857 in 1919 and 6,645 in 1918. Of these, 8,486 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 92·14. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 9,547, of whom 8,613 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

Statement A, Part II, Persons in Police cases.

16. During the year under report 67,397 persons were arrested by the Police, exclusive of 467 under arrest at the close of 1919, as against 68,324 in 1919 and 65,873 in 1918.

Of these, 63,825 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 94·04 against 94·11 in 1919 and 95·19 in 1918. Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Commissioner of Police cancelled 579 bail bonds as compared with 580 in 1919 and 511 in 1918.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 7,774 persons were tried and 6,393 were convicted, giving a percentage of 82.23 as compared with 81·94 in 1919 and 83·45 in 1918.

Under Class VI, 59,049 persons were tried, of whom 57,432 were convicted, giving a percentage of 97·26 against 96·97 in 1919 and 97·62 in 1918.

At the close of 1920, 568 persons were awaiting trial against 467 in 1919 and 404 in 1918.

Statement B, Part I, Non-cognizable cases.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 22,400 as compared with 16,475 in 1919 and 15,306 in 1918.

With 18 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 22,418, of which 8,612 ended in conviction.

Offences under special and Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.

The number of offences under special and Local Laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 17,386 as against 11,528 in 1919 and 10,527 in 1918.

The bulk of these cases fell under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

18. In these 22,418 non-cognizable cases 271, persons were involved, of whom 8,978 were convicted.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 1,04,595 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belonged :—

	Religion.														
	Europeans.		Portuguese and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cognizable ...	489	14	1,842	99	48,255	3,303	27,247	223	393	10	510	16	73,241	4,170	77,411
Non-cognizable ...	115	19	749	49	14,555	618	9,453	220	1,135	73	157	46	26,164	1,020	27,184
	604	33	2,091	148	57,810	4,421	36,700	443	1,533	83	667	62	99,405	5,190	1,04,595

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 24,28,767 as compared with Rs. 20,43,619 in 1919 and 11,99,199 in 1918. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 6,38,259 which gives a recovery percentage of 26·27 as compared with 36·41 in 1919 and 30·24 in 1918. Statement "C" gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

A close comparison of statement C of the year under review with the one for the previous year discloses that a large increase in property stolen, amounting to Rs. 4 lákhs odd, falls under the head "Criminal Breach of Trust." Thefts (*a*) and (*c*) are mainly responsible for the drop in the recovery percentage from 36·41 to 26·27. The figure is discouraging, but in a year that has been notorious for political and industrial unrest it is not astonishing that sustained investigation of crime has been in very many cases almost an impossibility. The fact, however, that there was a comparatively small decline in the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen under these heads indicates that the efficiency of the Police in tracing accused persons has been maintained in spite of the many disabilities under which they laboured during the year.

Criminal Investigation Department.

21. (1) There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department, existing special appointments being continued throughout the year.

(2) Ninety-eight criminal cases were taken up *suo motu* as against 192 in 1919. The Department also took part, in close touch with the Divisional Police, in the investigation of many cases of importance or of special interest occurring in the City.

(3) Assistance was rendered on frequent occasions to officers of the Mofussil Police and to officers of other Provinces and Presidencies conducting investigation in Bombay City.

(4) Among the more interesting cases investigated the following are worthy of special mention :—

I.—Post Office T. M. O. Frauds.—In January a complaint was received from the Presidency Postmaster that a number of Telegraphic Money Orders had been forged and payment to the extent of Rs. 675 made by the Kalbadevi Post Office. These were traced to one George Anthony Grove, an ex-telegraphist and ex-convict who had obtained re-employment in the General Telegraph Office as a clerk. He was arrested at Wellington, brought to Bombay, convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of 4 years and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 468, 420, Indian Penal Code.

II.—Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Company's Accountant.—In June Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Company reported serious defalcations by their accountant Krishna Yeshwant Wagle. The latter had engaged in speculation in the Share Bazaar and become heavily involved; to cover his losses he manipulated the accounts of several of his employers' clients and misappropriated Rs. 85,000. He was prosecuted and sentenced to 3 years and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 408, Indian Penal Code.

III.—Improvement Trust Cheating Case.—In 1917 the City Improvement Trust acquired certain properties at Byculla. A well-to-do Bohra, Hassan Ali Sulaimanji, the owner of some of the property, prepared a set of false account books and produced them before the Special Collector, opposing the compensation awarded by the Trust and claiming an additional Rs. 22,000. Some discrepancies were noticed and the matter was handed over to the Criminal Investigation Department. The fraud was exposed and Hasanali convicted under sections 468, 420 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Being 70 years of age he was let off with a fine of Rs. 1,000.

IV.—Dr. De Silva's Case.—On 9th November 1920 at about 9 p.m. an Anglo-Indian woman named Miss Dorothy Barwick, aged 22 years, a supervisor in the Bombay Telephone Company, was sent unattended to the Motlibai Hospital from the dispensary of a local practitioner, Dr. S. N. De Silva, in a dying state. She expired within a few minutes of admission from hæmorrhage and neglect after abortion. No information was given to the Police until late the next day. The investigation was further hampered by the fact that the offence under section 314, Indian Penal Code, was non-cognizable, and sanction had to be obtained from a Magistrate before action could be taken.

Eventually sufficient evidence was obtained to justify the doctor being charged under sections 314 and 304, Indian Penal Code, and he was committed to the Sessions where after a lengthy hearing the second charge was altered to one under section 304A, Indian Penal Code, and the jury brought in a verdict by 5 to 4 of guilty under the first charge and a unanimous verdict of guilty under the second charge. The accused was discharged on the first count, and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on the second count. (This case was investigated jointly by the Criminal Investigation Department and 'D' Division Police.)

V.—Kale Khan's Thefts.—In 1918 and 1919 numerous thefts were committed from the cabins of ships in Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi harbours, all apparently the work of the same man. Information was obtained that one Kale Khan, a notorious thief, who had on three occasions escaped from Police custody, was responsible. On 14th January one of his confederates Babu Krishna was arrested in Bombay and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code. In May Kale Khan was arrested in Calcutta for stabbing a European on board a steamer and was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and 4 years for thefts on steamers—in all 6 years. He was then brought to Bombay and convicted in 4 cases under section 380, Indian Penal Code, in respect of property valued at Rs. 14,758 (consisting of revolvers, ammunition, jewellery and money; 50 per cent. of the property was recovered), and in one case under section 224, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to an aggregate term of 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. On his way back to Calcutta he again escaped, returned to Bombay and committed a theft on board a steamer. He was re-arrested and sentenced to an additional term of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

VI.—Opium Seizure.—In November a gang of 6 opium smugglers were arrested and 208 lbs. of opium valued Rs. 8,916 seized. In this case a City Police Constable, one Chotan Khan Usman Khan, a native of Rampur State, was one of the accused. Sufficient evidence could not be obtained against all the accused. The constable and one other were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each, or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

VII.—Military Thefts.—In November information was received that cloth and uniforms were being stolen from the Military Depôt at Mahalaxmi.

Property valued Rs. 8,913 was recovered and the thieves were traced. Sufficient evidence was not forthcoming to secure their conviction, and finally only 2 receivers were sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

VIII.—Madras Case.—On 21st October 64 diamonds valued Rs. 9,000 were stolen from Messrs. Orr & Sons, Madras, and a gang of Russian Gypsies consisting of 5 men, 5 women, a girl aged 12 years and 4 children were suspected. They were detained by the Madras Police for 10 days and then released. They arrived in Bombay on 4th November and were kept under surveillance by the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department and eventually one of the party was detected in disposing of a diamond and was arrested. On enquiry 40 of the stolen diamonds valued Rs. 5,904 were recovered. In addition the gang were found in possession of 2 revolvers, over 100 rounds of ammunition, a dagger, a sword-stick and a considerable amount of other property for which they could give no satisfactory account. Eight were prosecuted on various charges before the Magistrate and all were convicted; one to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, two to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each, one to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, one to 18 months' and 8 days' rigorous imprisonment, one to 19 months' rigorous imprisonment, and two to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Out of the 16 persons in the gang (including 5 children, one born in Jail), one died in prison, 7 (including the girl) and 5 children have been deported under section 3 of Act III of 1864, and 3 who are still in prison will be dealt with similarly on the expiry of their sentences.

IX.—Khairaz & Co. Forgery.—In June a blank cheque was stolen from the firm of Messrs. Khairaz & Co., filled in for Rs. 21,000, the signature forged and the cheque cashed for the full amount by the Eastern Bank, Bombay. In September the Criminal Investigation Department took up the case, arrested two suspected men (one a clerk in the firm) and recovered Rs. 18,000 out of the proceeds; both the men were convicted and sentenced, the clerk to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and the other to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 381, 468, 471 and 420, Indian Penal Code.

X.—National Bank Forgeries.—In January the National Bank reported the presentation of a forged cheque. Enquiry showed that a clerk in the Bank, one Perreira, had forged and cashed 28 cheques on the National Bank, obtaining in all Rs. 4,785 between January 1919 and January 1920. On the presentation of a 29th cheque the forgery was detected and the Police called in.

He was sent up for trial at the Sessions on 3 charges under sections 467, 468, 471 and 420, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. The remaining 26 charges were then withdrawn.

XI.—Chanchelwar Dacoits.—An epidemic of dacoities suddenly commenced in Bombay during the month of June and lasted until the Police arrested some of the gang at the end of December 1920, during which period 9 dacoities in all had been committed in the Island. The *modus operandi* of the gang was to attack a house by throwing stones, etc., and after frightening the inmates to break into the house by means of hammers or large stones. On entering they assaulted the occupants and carried away ornaments and clothing. A state of terror existed in the north of the Island, and accordingly patrols were put out after midnight till morning. The patrols of "F" Division on the night of the 15th December succeeded in arresting 2 men out of the gang who had committed a dacoity and were dividing the loot on Mahim foreshore. The following night 7 more of the gang were arrested in Worli when they were out for a raid. The dacoits turned out to be members of a criminal tribe known as Donga Chanchelwar or Sanchaloo Waddars. They are also known as Bestars in the Bijapur District and in the Central Provinces in Berars as Sanchaloo Waddars, and as Donga Dasarees in the Madras Presidency. Some hundreds of them had come into Bombay and were working under the Bombay Improvement Trust between Dadar and Mahim. As

they were unknown to the City Police the assistance of the Poona Criminal Investigation Department was asked for, and with their help rigorous inquiries were instituted. The result was that forty offences in varions parts of the Presidency were traced to this gang and various members who had absconded were traced and arrested in Sholapur, Baroda, Ghatkooper and other places.

In all 34 persons have been arrested for the commission of 40 cases, all committed between January 1920 and January 1921, in which property to the extent of Rs. 10,000 was stolen, of which about Rs. 7,000 has been recovered.

Some of the property was discovered by means of X-rays, it having been swallowed by some of the women folk.

The case against this gang commenced before a Special Magistrate on the 16th May 1921.

The final result will appear in next year's report, when mention will be made of the officers responsible for the enquiries.

(5) Seventy-three plays were scrutinized, of which 63 were passed as unobjectionable, 6 were rejected and 4 were passed on revision.

(6) Twenty-six Foreigners were deported under the Foreigners Act, III of 1864, as against 63 in 1919. The deportees included: —

Nine Indian subjects of Native States,
One Portuguese subject,
One Chinese,
Five Transfrontier Pathans,
Seven Gypsies,
Two Persians,
One Arab.

Twenty deportees, who returned to Bombay, were arrested and dealt with under the provisions of Section 4 of the Foreigners Act during the year.

Forty-four professional criminals, chiefly from Kathiawar, were expelled from Bombay under Act IV of 1902. Of these 12 returned and were dealt with under the law.

(7) Twenty-two naturalization applications were received for report as against 8 in 1919. The applicants were:—7 Portuguese, 6 Persians, 6 Jews, 2 Indian subjects of Native States and one Russian.

(8) Three hundred and seventeen applications for certificates of Identity were also dealt with.

(9) The Department was instrumental in arranging for the repatriation of a number of persons from Mesopotamia.

(10) The Moharrum and Ganpati festivals passed off without incident. As usual, the Criminal Investigation Department were actively engaged in connection with these festivals, and in supplying information of the trend of public opinion and feeling. They scrutinized 378 applications for Ganpati passes as against 382 in 1919.

(11) The Criminal Investigation Department boarded 147 outgoing and 147 incoming vessels during the year, making a total of 294 vessels as against 365 in 1919. A strict examination of passports was enforced.

(12) Three thousand four hundred and eighty-seven applications for passports were dealt with as against 4,209 in 1919. The enforcement of strict passport regulations necessitated references to the native places of applicants in the case of a large number which involved a considerable amount of correspondence.

(13) The Finger Print Bureau received 8,906 slips for search as against 9,402 in 1919. Previous convictions were traced in 2,168 instances as compared with 2,267 in 1919, giving a percentage of 24. The total number of slips on record at the close of the year was 67,290, an increase of 7,700 over last year's figure.

In addition to dealing with these slips the Finger Print Bureau took the finger impression of all candidates for employment as sweepers in the Health Department of the Municipality. Of the slips so examined 5 were found to be those of ex-convicts.

The Bureau recorded the slips of 1,137 beggars of whom 99 were traced as having been previously convicted of begging and 66 as having been deported.

Expert opinion was given in 109 civil suits.

During the year under report there were 3 cases in which the antecedents of unidentified dead bodies were discovered by the help of finger prints.

(14) Three Germans and Austrians were granted passes to travel out of Bombay by rail. Twenty German and Austrian males also visited Bombay. The majority of enemy aliens arrived under Military escort from internment camps.

Close surveillance was maintained over all outgoing and incoming vessels. In all 42,394 passports were examined. A number of foreigners, chiefly American Missionaries, arrived in Bombay by sea with special permits. The Department reported on the applications of 127 neutral foreigners for permission to land in Bombay. Four hundred and thirty-two neutral foreigners arrived in Bombay by sea without permits to land. They travelled on 79 different steamers. This was stopped on 15th May 1920 under the orders of Government. Two hundred and eighty-seven Asiatic Turkish subjects were granted passes to travel out of Bombay under Police surveillance and 340 arrived in Bombay under similar circumstances.

Three thousand six hundred and sixty permits were issued, after due examination, to travallers proceeding to the Persian Gulf.

A number of political and criminal deportees from Mesopotamia were met, taken over and disposed of, being either interned or placed under surveillance.

Thirteen persons arriving in Bombay were dealt with under the Ingress into India Ordinance. Of these 11 arrived from Egypt and 2 from Basra.

Eleven were despatched under surveillance to Lahore, one was sent under escort to Madras and one was subsequently released in Bombay.

Twelve persons were dealt with under the Foreigners Ordinance. Of these, 3 were Russians, 6 Turks, 1 Somali, 1 Swede, and 1 Norwegian of doubtful nationality. Of the above one Russian was repatriated to Russia *vid* Port Said, one to Basra and one Russian woman is still confined in the Yeravda Central Prison. The Somali was sent to Seychelles. The Swede is still confined in Bombay and the Norwegian is at present in the Bombay Workhouse. Three Turks were repatriated to Basra, one Turk to Bunder Abbas, one to Hyderabad, Sind, for transmission to Mesopotamia and one was released in Bombay.

The Criminal Investigation Department worked in conjunction with the Military Authorities in arranging for the repatriation of aliens.

A close surveillance was maintained over a number of Russian and Polish refugees from Afghanistan, Turkestan and Persia, who were finally repatriated from Bombay.

(15) The Criminal Investigation Department worked in close touch with the Pilgrim Department throughout the Pilgrim season, and with the Brigade Office and the Supply and Transport Department. Demands for assistance and enquiries were frequent and were met as expeditiously as possible.

(16) During the year the Department was actively engaged in connection with the Labour Strikes and Khilafat and Non-Co-operation movements and worked at high pressure throughout the year.

Preventive action.

22. During the year 1920, the Police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 55 persons as against 60 in 1919 and 109 in 1918.

New Sub-divisions and buildings.

23. All the 18 Police Stations in the City are now working on the modern registering system.

As a result of steady and vigorous progress by the Public Works Department 4 more building schemes, viz., Maharbouri, Sandhurst Road (West), Sandhurst Road (East) and Byculla, have been completed and taken over for occupation. All the buildings in the Mahim scheme, with the exception of a Jemadar's quarters, as also 1 more block of lines in the Palton Road scheme and quarters for 4 Head Constables and 20 Constables in the Chinch Bunder Police Station scheme, have been taken over and occupied. It is hoped that (1) the one remaining block of lines in the Palton Road scheme, (2) the new Dongri Police Station with residential quarters for European and Indian Officers, and (3) the Police Lines in the compound of the Mazagaon St. Peter's School will be ready by July next.

On the other hand very little progress has been made so far in the Police Building Schemes in the North of the Island, where we badly require 4 new Police Stations with residential quarters and Police Lines; 2 in the E Division and 2 in the F Division. Of these only one, at Mahim, has so far been provided.

The Central Dock Police Station and accommodation scheme has already been started but its progress has been greatly hampered for want of funds, while the proposed new Dock Police Lines, between Raichur Street and Sholapur Street have yet to be commenced. The absence of residential quarters in close proximity to the Dock area is one of the chief factors rendering Police service in the Docks unpopular. Apart from this the housing of the Dock Police in the vicinity of their work is of paramount importance in view of increasing labour unrest in the Dock area. It is to be hoped therefore that liberal provision will be made by Government for the early realization of these two important schemes.

Arms Act.

24. The introduction of the revised Arms Act Rules which came into force on the 1st January, 1920, threw additional work on the Arms Department of my office but by temporary transfers from the Motor Vehicles Department the work was pushed through as expeditiously as possible. As there were no printed rules available for the use of the public the new regulations had to be explained to almost all of the persons who now hold licenses (2,139): those who did not call at the office wrote lengthy letters asking for information which required replies. Many applicants showed their sympathy with the Department by offering suggestions as to how it should be run; whereas others were not so sympathetic on account of not receiving their licenses early or a reply to their letters within a day or two; others again railed at the Act. To all of these the staff had to give a sympathetic hearing.

The licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year and their distribution are shown in Tables A, B, B (1), B (2), and B (3).

One thousand six hundred and seventy-seven new licenses, covering 2,523 arms, were granted and 84 licenses covering 110 arms, were cancelled. At the close of the year, there were 2,139 persons possessing 3,260 arms held under 2,139 licenses.

Of the 43 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and military stores, six only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bore, *viz.*, four Indian and two European firms; eleven including the above, deal in rifled arms and ammunition for rifled arms; eight in lead shot, four in old arms and the remainder in breech loading and muzzle loading guns and ammunition. No license is now required to deal in sulphur.

The stocks of the various firms were examined periodically and were found to agree with the stock-books kept by the dealers.

Seventeen persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act, of whom 16 were convicted.

Table "A."

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in 1919.	Number of licenses granted in 1920.
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	625	686
2	Registered Export licenses	900	1,435
3	Export licenses	214	173
4	Import licenses	271	351
5	Journey licenses	199	497
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XIII)	546	2,189
7	Possession licenses (XII)	7	149
8	Possession licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition	48	19
9	Permits to public servants	94	60
10	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act) ...	768	678
11	Dealers' licenses	48	48
	Total ...	3,710	6,225

Table "B."

(Distribution of licenses in the different communities.)

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Kukri.	Katiars.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans ...	735	706	385	252	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,084	1,386
Hindus ...	50	200	64	20	3	75	12	7	...	...	4	435	277
Parsis ...	98	129	87	26	4	18	10	2	1	...	...	370	243
Native Christians ...	27	110	13	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	156	129
Mahomedans ...	32	97	26	10	6	23	1	6	...	1	...	202	143
Japanese ...	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	9	7
Jews ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total ...	945	1,247	577	312	22	112	23	16	1	1	4	3,260	2,139

Table "B (1.)"

(New Licenses.)

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Kukri.	Katiars.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of new licenses granted.
Europeans ...	734	709	389	249	6	1	...	...	...	...	2,082	1,340	1,340
Hindus ...	31	83	27	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	150	124	124
Parsis ...	43	58	19	8	1	1	...	...	..	...	130	85	85
Native Christians ...	20	56	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	65	65
Mahomedans ...	4	45	9	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	64	57	57
Japanese ...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3
Jews ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
Total ...	833	954	452	268	7	6	2	1	...	...	2,523	1,677	1,677

Table B (2).

CANCELLED LICENSES.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of licenses cancelled.
Europeans	14	16	6	4	1	...	...	41	30	30
Hindus	1	11	4	1	1	...	...	18	14	14
Parsis	2	6	7	3	2	1	1	22	14	14
Native Christians	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	9	8	8
Mahomedans	4	8	4	2	1	...	...	19	17	17
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Total ...	23	48	21	11	5	1	1	110	84	84

Table B (3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in "B (2)".	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in Office	10	9
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	43	37
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased license-holders	3	2
Removed to another district (12 left India)	41	28
Exempted on the owner receiving the title of Khan Bahadur	12	7
No trace	1	1
Total ...	110	84

Explosives.

Under this Act 379 licenses were issued. They are classified in Table C below. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire-works and blasting powder, and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

Table C (Explosive).

Serial number.	Description of Licenses.	Forms in which licenses were issued.	Number of licenses granted in 1919.	Number of licenses granted in 1920.
1	Manufacture, possession and sale	A	13	12
2	Possession and sale	B	207	230
3	Possession	C	4	8
4	Do.	F	1	1
5	Licenses in form "E" (*bona-fide* blasting purposes) ...	E	84	80
6	Sale	L	1	1
7	General transport licenses (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3273, General Department, dated 2nd July 1910).	H	47	36
8	Magazine buildings	J	13	11
	Total ...		370	379

Petroleum Act.

The licenses issued under this Act show an increase of 79 compared with last year's total. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 110, an increase of 48 over last year's figures.

Licenses are now issued to owners of motor vehicles allowing them to carry 16 gallons of petrol on a lorry or car and 4 on a cycle.

Table D (Petroleum).

Serial number.	Description of Licenses.	Number of licenses granted in 1919.	Number of licenses granted in 1920.
1	General import licenses	2	3
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum	.....	4
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum	13	39
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	1	.....
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ..	2	2
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum	62	110
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	1	1
8	Possession and transport (motor owners) licenses	46	46
9	Carbide of calcium possession and transport licenses	30	31
	Total ...	157	236

Poisons Act.

Ninety-seven licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale books kept by the licensees have been carefully maintained.

Tram cars.

Below will be found a Statement (Table F) submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians, and other vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars. The number of accidents shows an increase, as compared with the figures of 1919, and fatal accidents have also increased by 9. The increase in the number of accidents is very largely due to increased mileage. The mileage covered has increased by 54,747 miles.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road (Byculla) ...	50	Mazagaon	17
Girgaum Road	28	Cruickshank Road ...	14
Hornby Road	27	Parel ...	14
Kalbadêvi Road	24	Duncan Road	12
Esplanade Road	22	Colaba Causeway ...	11
Parel Road (Bhendi Bazar) ...	19		

Table F.

Number of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						Total.
			Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			
	1919.	1920.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight accidents ...	356	387	93	41	137	37	12	64	387
Serious accidents ...	47	49	14	18	15	...	...	2	49
Fatal accidents ...	12	21	4	6	9	1	...	1	21
Total for 1920 ...	...	457	111	68	161	38	12	67	457
Total for 1919 ...	415	...	136	40	182	12	1	44	415

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

	Bogie.	Single.	Two-car trams.	Bogies with trailers.	Mileage.
1919 ...	48	40	98	52	7,388,594
1920 ..	15	43	89	62	7,443,341

Theatres.

Licenses were renewed in the case of 12 theatres and 7 Cinemas. A new Cinema, the "Globe" was opened and another was closed down owing to the lease having expired.

There are at present three theatres under construction and two Cinema theatres.

Owing to the number of improvements required in order to bring the theatre up to modern requirements, the proprietor of the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, decided to demolish his theatre and he is now about to re-build it on improved lines.

All theatres are now being fitted with fire-screens so that, with the other improvements carried out, they will be efficiently equipped against fire. They now have the requisite number of exits, and a water-supply capable of keeping a small fire under control until the arrival of the Fire Brigade. Direct telephonic communication is now being established between each theatre and the Fire Brigade.

Before licenses are granted or renewed, inspections are carried out by the Superintendent in charge of this Branch of my office as well as the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, the Municipal and Improvement Trust Engineers and the Telephone Company.

Four circuses visited Bombay during the year.

Two hundred and fifty-two performance licenses were issued.

Motor Vehicles Act.

During the year under review 3,536 cars, 520 cycles and 191 heavy motor vehicles were registered. About 2,000 vehicles were re-registered before the 31st December and 1,239 vehicles were re-registered after the 31st December on payment of the full registration fee. Most of the new vehicles registered during the year were of American manufacture.

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay was 5,982 including 401 heavy motor vehicles.

There were 575 motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire, an increase of 171 over last year's figures. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and in October, and have on the whole been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and comfort. 679 licenses to drive motor vehicles plying for hire were issued during the year. The meters fitted to these cars received special attention from the Department throughout the year. The old meters are being improved mechanically and meters of a superior mechanism are being introduced.

In connection with motor vehicles traffic there were 1,662 accidents as compared with 1,057 in 1919. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance, collisions with victorias, carts, trams, etc. I give below a classification of the accidents from June to December 1920, and hope to be able to give fuller details in the next annual report.

Classification of motor car accidents.

From June to December 1920.

Persons injured.			Collision with					Whose fault.			Total.
Number of boys and girls.	Number of men and women.	Total.	Motor car.	Tram car.	Victoria.	Cart.	Miscellaneous.	Driver.	Pedestrians.	Pure accident.	
146	278	424	63	41	53	15	87	225	312	82	619

From this it will be seen that for the 7 months ending the 31st December there were 424 persons injured and that there were 195 other accidents in which no person was injured.

These accidents are not numerous considering the number of cars now running in Bombay and the great influx of people from the mofussil.

Out of 5,581 cars running in Bombay during 1920 about 5,000 run all the year round averaging 10 miles per day, which is a low estimate. This means

that, in the year, they covered 20,360,650 miles and that the car mileage works out at :—

1 Fatal motor accident per 377,234 miles.

1 Non-fatal motor accident per 12,662 miles.

Fatal motor accidents numbered 54, of which 21 were due to the fault of pedestrians, 14 due to the fault of the drivers and 19 were pure accidents. Of these 11 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day, 14 between noon and 5 p.m. and 29 occurred between 5 p.m. and mid-night. In 14 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age, in 24 they were from 12 to 40 years of age, in 3 cases they were from 40 to 50 years of age and in the remaining 13 cases they were over 50 years of age.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed during the year numbered 7,490. Before receiving a license the driver has to pass a test in driving which includes reversing and road signals. There are 14 motor training schools in Bombay, and the drivers tested mostly come from these schools. Of those brought for examination about 40 per cent. only are passed, owing to the faulty training which the drivers receive in the schools. The drivers taught by private car owners rarely fail to pass the test. Lady drivers are on the increase and generally pass the test; they include Europeans, Parsis and 2 Hindus.

An Inspector of Motor Vehicles Department proceeded monthly to Poona and Talegaon to examine motor vehicles and to test drivers, and to Satara and Dhulia, whenever required by District Magistrates.

Table "E" shows certain figures in connection with motor vehicles.

Table E.

Serial number.	Description of Motor vehicles.	1919.	1920.
1	Number of vehicles registered	1,880	3,536
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re-registered ...	120	80
3	Total number of heavy motor vehicles registered since 1905 ...	280	471
4	Approximate number of motor vehicles in Bombay ...	4,500	5,581
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay ...	207	401
6	General numbers in the Bombay City	29	52
7	Number of transfers effected	1,378	1,907
8	Number of vehicles licensed to ply for hire	404	575
9	Number of Motor Driving Licenses issued	5,571	7,490
10	Number of temporary motor driving licenses issued	2,021	7,455
11	Number of accidents including fatal	1,057	7,663
12	Number of fatal accidents	46	54
13	Number of prosecutions	209	578
14	Number of convictions	155	398
15	Number of cases acquitted	53	145
16	Number of cases withdrawn	Nil.	14
17	Number of cases struck out	1	21
18	Number of public motor car licenses issued	534	679
19	Number of motor drivers *warned* by the Head Office for minor offences ...	278	460
20	Number of public motor driving licenses *suspended* by Head office ...	31	55

The work of the Motor Vehicles Department has greatly increased, and credit is due to Mr. Giles and his staff for much good work during the year.

Pilgrims.

25. During the year under report 18,008 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj Season has already been submitted to Government.

Fires.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1920 was 339 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 60,24,459. The figures for the preceding year were :—

	Rs.
Fires	265
Value of property lost	25,73,988

The increase from 25 to 60 lákhs is chiefly due to the destructive fire at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market which occurred on July 22nd.

Statement D, Police Establishment.

27. The following table indicates the variations in the strength of Bombay City Police Force:—

	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Permanent Strength.									
For the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court, Girgaum (*vide* Government Order, Financial Department, No. 8617, dated 22nd December 1919).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
For Steam Launch (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1898, dated 26th February 1920).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
For Veterinary Department (*vide* Government Order, Financial Department, No. 213, dated 17th March 1920).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
For Motor Vehicle, etc., Departments (*vide* Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 641, dated 8th November 1920).	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Permanent) ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	21
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5524/109 (confidential), dated 19th June 1920).	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6942, dated 24th July 1920).	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 7093, dated 29th July 1920).	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 8450, dated 8th September 1920).	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 10064, dated 27th October 1920).	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary establishment for the War Purposes Board ceased to exist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-3
Temporary establishment for Customs House ceased to exist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-4
Total (Temporary) ...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	-7
Net Total (increase) ...	1	...	4	...	...	3	...	3	14

The temporary establishment consisting of one Head Constable and seven Constables for the additional Presidency Magistrate's Court was made permanent (*vide* Government Order, Financial Department, No. 228 dated 22nd March 1920).

The population of the City according to the provisional figures of the Census of 1921 is 11,72,953 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 17·55 as against the revised percentage of 1 to 17·51 for 1919 worked out on the same basis.

The proportion of true crime to each Police unit stands at 17·78 as compared with 18·00 in 1919 and 19·59 in 1918.

Armament, Statement E.

28. Thirty-three pistols (Webley) and 8 muskets were obtained during the year from the Arsenal, Kirkee, the former for the additional Police Officers enlisted since the reorganization of 1912 and the latter for the 8 additional armed men sanctioned in Government Order, Financial Department, No. 8617 dated 22nd December 1919.

Punishments and Rewards.

29. During the year 245 officers and men were punished as compared with 193 in 1919 and 119 in 1918. The details are as follows:—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal ...	199
Judicially punished	8
Dismissed (inclusive of 8 dismissed after being judicially punished)	39

Of the total number punished 11 were Europeans and 227 were Indians. Most of the punishments inflicted were of a minor character and for small misdemeanours. In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
(*a*) By issue of good service tickets	1,380
(*b*) By grant of silver stripes	1
(*c*) By grant of two stripes	62
(*d*) By grant of one stripe	56
(*e*) By the Abkari Department	164
(*f*) By the Magistrates	101
(*g*) By the Commissioner of Police	200
(*h*) Otherwise rewarded	111
(*i*) By special promotion	4
Total ...	2,079

The men mentioned under (*g*) received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good or plucky work; while those under (*h*) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The King's Police Medal was awarded to Inspectors C. R. Jeffereis and L. O' Brien of the Criminal Investigation Department on the 1st January 1920.

The titles of O.B.E. and Rao Saheb were conferred upon Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, and Inspector A. N. Vagal of the Criminal Investigation Department respectively on 1st January 1920.

The title of Rao Saheb was conferred upon Inspector S. R. Patwardhan of the Criminal Investigation Department on the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday.

Education.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 90, against 89 in the previous year. Of these 66 are literate in English as against 67 last year. Literate Head Constables and Constables number 1,077 as against 1,074 in 1919; 132 of these have a knowledge of English as against 148 in the preceding year.

The Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail Sobani Free Night School was attended by five constables.

The Recruits' Training School has continued under the supervision of Sub-Inspector Adilsha, who has shown much commendable enthusiasm over his task. The number of recruits attending the School at the beginning and end of the year was 148 and 63 against 127 and 118 in 1919.

The course for Writer Head Constables initiated last year has not been repeated because it was found that the pay offered was not enough to attract men with sufficiently good English education.

The school has not as yet succeeded in obtaining accommodation of its own or a training and lecturing staff. A detailed report in this connection has now been submitted to Government, as it is essential that the existing state of affairs should be remedied as soon as possible.

At present we are trying to make bricks without straw.

Casualties.

31. The following are the details of casualties for the year 1920 :—

Resigned	... 143
Discharged	... 26
Dismissed	... 37
Died	... 75
Retired on pension or gratuity	... 119
Deserted	... 3
Total	... 403

Against these 403 casualties 420 recruits were enlisted, but, as approximately 30 per cent. of the recruits leave before being confirmed, the Force suffered depletion to the extent of nearly 109 men during the year under report.

The figures are distinctly disquieting. The large number of resignations shows the unpopularity of the duties, while the retirements (double those of last year) show how adversely the health of the Force has been affected. It is to be hoped that the recent revision of pay will provide the main remedy, but the probabilities are that the Force will not be up to strength for 3 years to come. At the end of the year, as an experiment, recruiting parties were sent to the Deccan where many recruits were secured. The majority, however, were not of a satisfactory stamp and a large number left before the completion of the six months' period of training.

In order to encourage recruiting we urgently require more accommodation for the Force and better conditions of treatment for cases of sickness.

Mr. Vincent, who proceeded on leave on the 22nd February 1919, retired from service from 1st March 1920. He was the first Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, and held that appointment from 14th June 1909 to 30th January 1913, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. He was appointed Deputy Director of Criminal Intelligence on the 21st March 1913, which appointment he held until he was appointed Commissioner of Police on the 16th April 1916.

Police Boys' Brigade.

There were 21 boys in the Police Boys' Brigade at the beginning of the year. Twenty-four more boys were enlisted during the year while 13 resigned. The number at the close of the year was 32. These boys continued to be useful as orderlies, etc., at Head Police Office.

Health.

32. The number of admissions into the Northcote Hospital during 1920 was 7,928 as compared with 6,476 in 1919 and 5,260 in 1918. Of the number admitted 14 were suffering from Tuberculosis. The daily average on the sick list was as follows :—

	1919.	1920.
Indian Constabulary	89·66	101·45
European Police	0·42	0·50

There has been a further marked rise in sickness and bad health throughout the Force, which may be ascribed to five main causes, after making every allowance for the Bombay climate—(1) The severe strain to which the Force has been subjected during the last few years on account of continuous political and labour unrest in the City; (2) the fact that there have been about 500 vacancies in the Force throughout the year, resulting in extra work being thrown on those on duty, leave of necessity being sparingly granted under such circumstances; (3) insufficient and bad housing for all ranks. Much has been done recently to ameliorate the conditions under which the Police live in Bombay, and we are under deep obligations to the Improvement Trust and the Public Works Department for what they have done. A very great deal still remains, however. (4) The existing Police Hospital, which has a most

inadequate nursing staff and very limited accommodation. It is only too often the case that men not fully recovered have to be evacuated to make room for more serious cases. (5) The crying need of playgrounds for the Police where both officers and men can get exercise and relaxation in their spare time, and so keep fit.

I am submitting separate proposals to Government on these subjects, as urgent remedial measures are called for.

Inspection of Arms and accoutrements.

33. All arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected, and maintained in good order.

Musketry practice was held during the year, the Military authorities having, as usual, kindly placed their Rifle Range at Colaba at my disposal for the use of the Armed Police.

The bulk of the European and Indian Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors received systematic and regular training in revolver shooting at the Head Quarters Safety Range. These officers went through their annual revolver practice and the result was satisfactory.

The revolver challenge cup was once again won by Mr. E. L. Cauty, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Street accidents.

34. During the year under report 101 persons were killed and 2,655 were injured in accidents as compared with 78 killed and 2,357 injured in the previous year.

The following are the details :—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars...	21	312
By motor cars	54	1,168
By hack victorias	10	576
By other public conveyances	12	342
By private conveyances (other than motor cars) .	4	257
	101	2,655

The larger number of accidents, compared with that of the year 1919, may be mainly attributed to the large increase, some 25 per cent., in the number of motor cars in use in Bombay. With the growth of Bombay the increase of traffic is steadily growing and accidents to pedestrians are becoming more frequent. It is to be hoped that the recommendations of the Traffic Control Committee appointed by Government may find some permanent solutions of the evil.

The most urgent necessity is a special Bench of Magistrates, conversant with traffic conditions, who will deal promptly and summarily with all traffic cases. At present, as pointed out in last year's Report, prompt disposal of such cases in the heavily worked Stipendiary Magistrate's Courts is hardly to be expected, and the delay renders more difficult the task of the Police in submitting evidence. The Police control of traffic in certain parts of the City is improving, but until the Force is brought up to strength, and a Special Court is appointed, the problem cannot be tackled efficiently.

Conveyances.

35. During the year 1920 the numbers of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay, were as follows :—

Public vehicles		12,757
Private vehicles		4,098
Motors, private	5,006	
Motors plying for hire	575	... 5,581

The public conveyances comprised 2,373 victorias, 35 riding hackeries, 10,343 labour carts, 4 hand carts and 2 single bullock carts.

Motor Vehicles increased by 1,081. During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 3,990 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Public

Land Conveyance Act VII of 1920, while 4,894 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 2,561 drivers were warned and 11 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department, under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, rejected 376 horses and 7 victorias as unfit for further use.

Miscellaneous.

36. (*a*) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 993 notices and 148 supplements consisting of 19,664 paragraphs, besides a large number of habitual offenders' lists, departmental orders and standard forms. The work of this office, which has no regular staff, is increasing daily. A regular staff is urgently needed if the office is to be up-to-date and efficient.

(*b*) The Bombay City Mounted Police Co-operative Society is now 5 years' old. Its progress has been steady and satisfactory; share capital and profits have increased, accompanied by a reduction in liabilities.

The duties and functions of the Honorary Secretary were performed by Head Constable writer Madhavrao Shinde, of the Mounted Police, while Messrs. S. K. Joshi and Girdharrao, clerks in the Head Police Office, were auditors.

Encouraged by the success achieved by this Society another Society, with a larger sphere of operations, was inaugurated in October last. This new Society, which has the same aims and objects as the Bombay City Mounted Police Co-operative Society, is the Bombay City Police Co-operative Society and is open to the whole of the Bombay City Police Force including the Head Police Office clerical staff. The capital has been fixed at Rs. 20,000 which is being raised by shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5 each. The following is the scale of monthly subscription :—

Pay.	Subscriptions.
Re. 1 to 30	... Re. 1
Rs. 31 to 50	... Rs. 2
Rs. 51 to 100	... Rs. 3
Rs. 101 to 200	... Rs. 4
Above Rs. 200	... Rs. 5

There are at present 165 members on the roll, and it is hoped that, as the aims and objects of the Society become better known among the officers and men of the Force, its membership will largely increase.

This new Society is working under the guidance of Acting Superintendent Mr. Down who evinced a keen interest in the welfare of the Bombay City Mounted Police Co-operative Society until he was transferred as Acting Superintendent of L. Division.

(*c*) During the year under report 534 important cases were prosecuted by the three Prosecuting Inspectors with satisfactory results. The fourth appointment of Prosecuting Inspector was filled up after the close of the year. There is now one Prosecuting Inspector attached to each of the four Courts, *viz.*, Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagaon and Dadar, thus relieving the investigating staff of the duty of conducting prosecution in many cases.

Experience has shown, however, that, if *all* cases are to be conducted by the Prosecuting Officers, thus freeing the investigating officers from conducting any case in Court, 2 additional Prosecuting Officers will be required, 1 at Esplanade and 1 at Mazagaon.

There will then be 1 Prosecuting Officer for each Presidency Magistrate's Court in Bombay, who will be able to deal with all police cases brought into Court.

(*d*) "As in 1919, so in the year under report, scant attention could be paid to measures for improving the efficiency of the police in their duties of watch and ward. A general mill strike broke out without any warning on January 2nd and by the end of the day practically every mill in the City had suspended work. Profiting by the experience gained in the mill strike of 1919, no time was lost in seeking military assistance and in instituting the system of picquets and posts that had proved so successful on that occasion. The strike began in

the Weaving Department of the Jacob Sassoon Mill; the weavers forced out the hands serving in the other departments of the mill and, thus reinforced, they proceeded to force out the hands of other mills in the neighbourhood, the numbers of the rowdy demonstrators swelling as each succeeding mill gave up its operatives. By mid-day it was clear that a general strike was inevitable, for experience had shown that a noisy demonstration outside a mill and the breaking of a few panes of glass was enough to frighten out the most contented hands. The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade was kept closely informed of the progress of events and at 4 p.m. small bodies of troops were posted, for purposes of demonstration, at certain strategic points in the mill area. No definite demands were formulated by the strikers for over a week, when a mushroom society that had sprung into existence only a fortnight before the strike began, formulated on behalf of the mill hands a set of extravagant demands. The Police took no part whatever in the settlement of the dispute between the mill-owners and the operatives, but confined themselves strictly to the maintenance of law and order. As the strike progressed, the operatives became more and more restless, trams were stoned by rowdy bodies of strikers and the looting of shops at dusk was not uncommon. It soon became evident that the mere presence of troops in the mill area was not of itself a sufficient deterrent. The strikers seemed to realise that the troops would not be called upon to fire except in the case of serious disorder and this was evidenced by the fact that instances were not wanting of stone throwing and general rowdiness within close proximity of military picquets. It was necessary therefore to make some change in the dispositions and a system of mobile patrols was eventually evolved which was found to be most effective. Eight such patrols, consisting of a mixed force of military and police, under suitable control, were established. Each was provided with its own transport and each was connected up by direct telephone to head-quarters. By this method, it became possible to despatch an adequate force with the minimum of delay to deal with trouble wherever it might occur and it was found in practice that the time saved by this method of procedure was of the greatest importance, for the trouble in nearly every case was put a stop to before it had had time to assume serious proportions. There were only two serious collisions between the troops and the strikers. The first took place on Currey Road Bridge. There had been frequent reports of hooliganism and rioting throughout the morning; trams had been stoned and held up and excessive damage was caused by stone throwing to various mills. Two mobile patrols were sent out, with Magistrates, to deal with the situation. One of them was heavily stoned and the lorry containing them was brought to a stand-still through the driver being temporarily disabled. Upon this, the intensity of the stone throwing increased and the Magistrate called upon the troops to quell the disturbance. The Sergeant in command of the patrol selected one man and directed him to fire one shot, he himself also firing one shot. One rioter was killed and 7 were wounded. The effect of this incident was electrical and disorder ceased throughout the mill area as the news spread. On the other occasion a military sentry at one of the mills was compelled to fire one shot in order to disperse a mob of rioters. One man was wounded. It is a remarkable fact that these were the only casualties inflicted on the strikers throughout the period of the strike which lasted until the 2nd of February, when the mill hands were given substantial concessions.

There was a serious strike on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the 25th of May when 10,000 operatives employed at the Parel and Matunga Railway workshops came out on strike. The strikers were very rowdy and did a certain amount of damage to the permanent way and to running trains which they held up and boarded. The military were called out and order was restored. The strikers returned to work on the 31st idem.

In August the traffic men of the Port Trust Railway came out on strike as also the Municipal sweepers. Both these strikes were of short duration. Early in September, the employees of the oil installations came out on strike and a postal strike broke out on the 19th idem which lasted throughout the year. The employees of the Gas Company struck work on the 1st of October and this strike was not over until the beginning of December. In this connection

a heavy extra burden of work was thrown upon the police, since protection had to be given to the temporary hands engaged upon the up-keep of the Company's installation. Numbers of these employees were assaulted by small bodies of strikers as they went about their duties lighting Municipal lamps and so on. As many patrols as possible were put out, but while this had the effect of protecting the employees on the public roads, it was impossible to afford them protection in their chawls where a number of assaults were committed. The trouble did not cease until the police collected evidence and took proceedings against a number of ring-leaders of the strike under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

There was a strike of the employees of the Tramway Company in October which lasted for a month and a half. This strike involved very extensive Police protection, for attempts were made to interfere with the running of trams throughout the island. It was found necessary to put out a large number of patrols in taxis who were eventually successful in maintaining order and in protecting the trams from attack. Thus the Postal, Gas and Tramway employees were all on strike at the same time during October and November.

In October also there was a certain amount of anxiety caused by the action of a group of politicians who started a campaign with a view to forcing tea shopkeepers to close their shops. The ostensible intention of the promoters of this movement was to bring down the price of milk. The movement resulted in a number of affrays and extensive police precautions were necessary for some days.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid an official visit to the city at the end of March and the police were busily engaged over the various functions attended by His Excellency. In the month of April, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Rumania paid a visit to the city and was given a public reception. His Royal Highness afterwards went round to see the principal sights of Bombay.

Mr. B. G. Tilak died in Bombay on the night of 31st of July. Enormous crowds attended his funeral, which was held upon the Chowpatty Sea-face, the following day, and a great strain was thrown upon the Police. There was a general *Hartal* on the 9th of August as a sign of mourning for the late Mr. Tilak and a procession was organized which marched from Chowpatty to Madavbagh.

At the close of the year no small consternation was caused by a series of dacoities which occurred in the North of the island. Two separate gangs were responsible for these offences one was composed of 34 men, members of criminal tribes, who had come down to Bombay with the ostensible intention of obtaining work in connection with the development schemes at Worli. A number of Police patrols were at once put out and it was not long before every member of the gang was laid by the heels and the bulk of the property stolen recovered. The performances of the second gang were more serious, for they used fire-arms and were responsible for the death of 2 men. This gang also has since been rounded up, and laid by the heels. The members of the first gang are now being tried by a Special Magistrate, and the second gang will be put up for trial shortly.

It will readily be understood that these events threw upon the police a very heavy burden of work and that measures to deal with the various phases of abnormality could only be achieved to the detriment of the more legitimate duties of the police. In the circumstances much which should have been done remained undone and we were compelled once more to postpone for a more favourable season many of the reforms which are so urgently required."

37. Harmony prevailed as usual between the Magistracy and the Police.

38. "I wish to place on record my opinion that the city police of all ranks maintained their efficiency in a remarkable manner throughout the year, in spite of its having been a period of constant strain and special anxiety. Once more the mounted police proved invaluable. Their work in the recent mill

strike was of the utmost value. The armed police again had a heavy year and performed their duties with commendable smartness and efficiency.

We are still suffering from the difficulty of obtaining Sub-Inspectors of the right stamp. The new rates of pay offered to officers in this grade are sufficiently favourable to attract good material, but it will be some years before the material so attracted will have gained sufficient experience to effect a substantial improvement in the work of the police stations.

I find it extremely difficult to select names of officers for special mention, but I feel that I must make an exception in the case of Mr. Cauty, Mr. Jones, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussein Taqi, Inspectors Shaw, Power, Hurst and Lloyd and Deputy Inspector Bird whose work throughout the mill strike was of a very high order. Khan Bahadur Kawasji Petigara and Inspector Rao Sahib Patwardhan were mainly responsible for intelligence work in connection with the strikes and they performed their duties admirably.

Among divisional officers, I would particularly mention Messrs. Walker, Stenson and Sykes who throughout the year, administered their charges with marked ability. To the Deputy Commissioners Messrs. Manley, Sharp, Lynch-Blosse, Cauty and Walker, I would express my thanks for consistent hard work, sound advice and unswerving loyalty. On Mr. Manley fell a particularly heavy burden of work in connection with political unrest which was a marked feature of the year.

I cannot conclude without paying a tribute to the work of Mr. I. C. Boyd who assumed charge of a difficult appointment at a most difficult stage. His administration of the City Police during my absence on leave was marked by phenomenal success and I found evidence on my return on every hand, of a degree of personal attention which could only have been achieved by the most unremitting labour and sinking all considerations of personal convenience.

Finally I should like to place on record the fact that the establishment of the Head Police Office once more worked exceedingly well throughout the year. My thanks in particular are due to the Office Superintendent, Mr. Chhaganlal Maneklal Tijoriwalla, whose services it is difficult to acknowledge. It was brought prominently to my notice that the health of the clerks was far from good, the percentage of absentees on account of sickness being unduly high. This is a condition due primarily to the difficulty of clerks on low wages being able to find suitable accommodation in the city and I fear that no material improvement will be effected until the north of the island is developed and communications are sufficiently good to enable clerks to leave the unhealthy areas in which they now with difficulty secure most unsuitable accommodation."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. L. McCULLOCH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—RETURN OF CONGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1920.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120B (ii) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	..	..	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	...	10	...	10	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps .	...	3	...	3	...	....
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	2	45	...	47	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	..	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226..	Other offences against public justice.	1	38	1	33	1	3
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	...	42	...	42	...	1
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	6	...	6	...	...
		Total ...	3	139	1	141	1	4
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	3	27	...	30	1	1
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	...	6	...	6	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	15	...	15	...	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	1	17	...	18	2	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	8	...	10	...	2
16	314, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	9		11	...	1
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	47	...	47	...	2
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 336.	Grievous hurt	14	276	2	288	...	4
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	5		5	...	1
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	8	208		211	3	5
21	363 to 369, and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	7	107	..	114	...	9
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	3	...	5	1	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	58	...	50	1	3
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	40	...	41	...	...
		Total ...	41	82	2	860	8	29
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 .	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	6	...	6	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	8	142	2	148	18	7
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	13	...	13	...	11
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	1	...	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	REMARKS
	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	
...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
...	16	27	4	47	...	...	47	26 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	22	4	2	29	1	...	30	1 lunatic.
3	29	6	3	38	1	...	39	1 withdrawn.
...	5	1	...	6	...	...	6	
3	85	38	9	133	2	...	135	1 lunatic; 27 withdrawn.
4	5	2	17	24	...	...	24	1 withdrawn.
..	4	...	1	5	...	...	5	1 died.
4	6	...	4	10	...	...	10	
...	10	3	2	15	...	...	15	1 transferred; 1 withdrawn.
...	1	5	2	8	...	...	8	
...	1	1	8	10	...	...	10	
...	39	4	...	43	1	1	44	1 died; 1 lunatic.
8	108	128	37	275	8	...	283	2 lunatics; 1 died; 96 compounded.
...	1	1	2	4	...	...	4	
5	93	78	24	198	2	...	200	47 compounded.
4	44	10	47	101	8	1	109	2 withdrawn.
...	4	...	...	4	1	...	5	
...	41	9	4	54	5	2	59	1 transferred.
5	14	14	8	36	...	...	36	1 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
30	374	255	156	787	25	4	812	3 died; 3 lunatics; 2 transferred; 5 withdrawn; 144 compounded.
5	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
6	55	14	47	118	5	...	123	1 lunatic.
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.						
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	77	1,722	87	1,712	9	8
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	85	1,885	89	1,881	27	26
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	3	117	...	120	1	8
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	24	...	25	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	..	...	...	...	..
		Total ..	4	141	...	145	1	8
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	... 209	... 6,986	... 202	... 6,993	... 46	... 88
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	41	926	2	968	6	49
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	7	369	1	375	1	5
37	419, 420	Cheating	21	362	1	382	8	10
38	447, 448, 453 & 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	13	...	13	...	2
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	281	8,656	206	8,731	61	154
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	9	549	..	558	...	17
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	318	54,822	...	55,140	...	485
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 Act (III of 1911).	...	...	...	.	...	...
		Total ...	327	55,371	...	55,698	...	502
		GRAND TOTAL ...	741	67,013	293	67,456	98	723

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(4) Cases entered against serial No. 43 are not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 29th June 1921. }

PART I—*concluded.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true case (columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
51	362	47	1,234	1,730	3	...	1,733	1 died.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	417	63	1,282	1,851	8	....	1,859	1 lunatic; 1 died; 1 compounded.
...	34	68	9	111	49	3	160	50 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
5	12	4	4	20	...	...	20	1 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
5	46	72	13	131	49	3	180	51 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
135	3,694	259	2,763	6,918	22	7	6,940	4 lunatics; 2 escaped; 1 died; 1 committed suicide.
45	438	59	370	869	196	32	1,065	1 lunatic.
13	277	73	6	357	17	4	374	
16	183	31	134	349	37	2	386	3 withdrawn.
...	7	4	...	11	109	4	120	3 compounded.
...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	
209	4,599	426	3,273	8,504	381	49	8,885	5 lunatics; 2 escaped; 1 died; 1 committed suicide; 3 withdrawn; 3 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
22	404	95	20	519	4	...	523	
326	53,459	850	1	54,310	8,739	8,430	63,049	19 transferred; 10 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
348	53,863	945	21	54,829	8,744	8,430	63,573	19 transferred; 10 withdrawn.
659	59,384	1,799	4,754	66,235	9,209	8,486	75,444	10 lunatics; 5 died; 21 transferred; 2 escaped: 1 committed suicide; 199 compounded; 46 withdrawn.

R. L. McCULLOCH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART II.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence ... .. Cognizable criminal conspiracy	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	10	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	..	
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	3	..	...	3	3	...	...	..	.	...	...	
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	2	42	...	..	44	17	27	...	...	...	..	...	2 withdrawn.
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
7	212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		...	...	
8	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	1	34	1	..	33	25	8	2	..	1	...	1	1 lunatic.
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	208	..	...	142	113	19	...	66	7	...	7	1 withdrawn.
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	9	...	...	9	5	4	...	..	...	...	...	
		Total ...	3	312	1	...	247	180	58	2	66	8	...	8	1 lunatic; 27 withdrawn.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder	1	13	1	...	10	3	4	5	3	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	5	...	...	4	4	...	...	..	...	...	..	1 died.
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	26	...	...	18	10	8	..	8	...	...	...	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	1	18	...	..	18	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	1 transferred; 1 withdrawn.
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	11	5	...	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth..	...	2	..	...	3	1	1		..	...	...	..	
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide... ...	...	47	...	.	46	39	6	...	...	1	1	...	1 died; 1 lunatic
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	13	373	8	..	364	152	212	4	11	14	...	18	2 lunatics; 1 died; 140 compounded.
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	4	...	...	4	1	3	..	...	...	...	...	
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	7	249	7	..	213	115	128	1	6	4	...	4	80 compounded.
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	8	80	19	1	68	51	17	...	...	11	2	9	3 withdrawn.
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	9	4	..	7	6	1	...	..	1	...	1	
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	75	10	...	65	51	14	...	...	5	2	3	1 transferred.
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	39	...	..	35	17	18	1	4	...	...	...	7 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
		Total ...	34	951	54	1	810	465	425	11	32	40	5	35	3 died; 3 lunatics; 2 transferred; 6 withdrawn; 227 compounded.
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	9	175	36	...	139	85	54	1	8	5	...	5	1 lunatic.
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1 compounded.
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	10	619	48	...	566	463	103	5	14	3	...	3	1 died.
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	19	801	84	...	708	548	160	6	26	8	...	8	1 lunatic; 1 died; 1 compounded.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	138	4	...	138	45	93	...	...	76	3	73	67 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	26	...	...	22	16	6	1	5	...	...	...	1 compounded.
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	5	164	4	...	160	61	99	1	5	76	3	73	68 compounded; 1 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	46	4,776	208	...	4,568	4,153	415	51	33	29	8	21	4 lunatic ; 2 escaped ; 1 died ; 1 committed suicide.
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	6	600	52	...	537	460	77	107	16	221	51	170	1 lunatic.
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	5	435	4	...	413	310	103	...	23	17	4	13	
37	419, 420	Cheating	6	253	13	...	240	200	40	13	6	40	2	38	3 withdrawn.
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	11	...	...	11	7	4	...	...	220	9	211	3 compounded.
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	63	6,075	277	...	5,769	5,130	639	171	83	527	74	453	5 lunatics; 2 escaped; 1 died; 1 committed suicide; 3 withdrawn; 3 compounded.
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	8	531	7	...	514	408	106	2	18	4	...	4	
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	335	58,563	...	...	58,535	57,024	1,511	...	338	8,883	8,531	352	1 died ; 24 transferred ; 11 withdrawn.
43	.....	Offences relating to Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	343	59,094	7	...	59,049	57,432	1,617	2	356	8,888	8,531	357	Do. do.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	467	67,307	427	1	66,523	63,825	2,968	193	568	9,547	8,613	934	10 lunatics; 6 died; 56 transferred; 2 escaped; 1 committed suicide; 299 compounded; 48 withdrawn.

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 29th June 1921.

R. L. McCULLOCH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR. 1920.

Return of Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 34 & 494, C. P. C.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sections of I. P. Code.												
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	...	3	3	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	13	13	...	.....	...	13	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477A.	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	1	10	11	...	.....	8	3	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 .	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 .	Making or using false trade marks.	...	8	8	...	.....	8	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	36	37	..	.....	19	18	...	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316 .	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389 .	Extortion	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ...	..	28	28	...	.....	23	4	1	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	4	2,523	2,527	16	.....	2,351	156	4	...	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	5	5	...	.....	5	...	...	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	7	862	869	13	2	783	61	10	...	...	...
		Total ...	11	3,418	3,429	29	2	3,162	221	15	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART I—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	...	11	11	...	.....	9	2	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	43	43	...	.....	39	3	1	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434.	Mischief (simple) ...	...	77	77	...	.....	70	5	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	131	131	...	.....	118	10	3	...	...	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
21	298 ...	Offences against religion...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 .	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	3	3	...	.....	2	1	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage.	...	73	73	1	.....	67	4	1	...	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	...	61	61	2	.....	56	2	1	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	4	1,209	1,213	14	1	1,140	53	5	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	2	2	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a Lottery Office...	...	3	3	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	2	78	80	2	.....	65	13	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	1,429	1,435	19	1	1,333	75	7	...	...	...
		OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.											
32	Act XI of 1891. Act XIV of 1881. Act XII of 1911. Act V of 1917.	The Indian Factories Act.	...	3	3	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...
33	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	12	12	...	.....	11	1	...	...	...	...
34	Act III of 1888.	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	...	16,964	16,964	...	948	7,984	8,032	...	...	...	...
35	Act IV of 1902.	The City of Bombay Police Act.	...	4	4	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...
36	Act V of 1863	The Gas Company's Act...	...	4	4	...	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...
37	Act III of 1909.	The Insolvency Act ...	...	7	7	...	.....	6	...	1	...	...	...
38	Act VII of 1917.	The Defence of India Act	...	2	2	..	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...
39	Act II of 1918 and Act VII of 1918.	Contract of Rent Act ...	...	390	390	...	33	110	247	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	17,386	17,386	...	981	8,117	8,287	1	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	18	22,400	22,418	48	984	12,749	8,611	26	...	...	...

CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 19th April 1921.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1920.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
	Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	. .	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	66·6	...	...	...	...
	161, to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	14	...	...	14	...	7	7	50·	...	..	...	...
	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	1	12	...	...	13	...	9	4	33·3	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks..	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	143, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	1	39	...	...	40	...	27	13	33·3	...	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12A	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	35	...	...	35	...	31	3	8·57	1	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	8	4,919	...	...	4,927	26	4,621	273	5·54	7	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	9	1,749	...	...	1,758	21	1,609	99	5·60	30	...	...	...
		Total ...	17	6,708	...	...	6,725	47	6,266	374	5·57	38	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
1	417, 418 ...	Cheating	...	15	...	...	15	...	12	3	20·	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	45	...	...	45	...	42	2	4·44	1	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	...	118	...	...	118	...	109	6	5·0	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	178	...	...	178	...	163	11	6·17	4	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (column 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	3·3	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	...	100	...	...	100	1	94	4	4·	1	...	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	...	96	...	...	96	2	89	4	4·16	1	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance .	5	2,071	...	...	2,079	21	1,974	79	3·80	5	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A	Keeping a Lottery Office	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	66·6	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII, (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	2	78	...	...	80	2	65	13	16·6	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	2,356	...	...	2,383	26	2,227	103	4 37	7	...	...	...
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.													
32	Act XI of 1891, Act XIV of 1881, Act XII of 1911, Act V of 1917.	The Indian Factories Act	...	4	...	...	4	...	2	2	50·—	...	...	...	...
33	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	12	...	...	12	...	11	1	8·33	...	...	...	...
34	Act III of 1888 ...	The City of Bombay Municipal Act .	...	16,983	...	..	16,938	...	7,984	8,032	47·28	...	972	...	...
35	Act IV of 1902 ...	The City of Bombay Police Act ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	2	2	50·	...	...	...	...
36	Act V of 1863 ...	The Gas Company's Act	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Act III of 1909...	The Insolvency Act	...	7	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...
38	Act VII of 1917 ...	The Defence of India Act	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100·	...	...	...	...
39	Act II of 1918, and Act VII of 1918.	Contract of Rent Act	...	857	...	...	857	...	369	413	48·19	...	75	...	...
		Total ...	...	17,878	...	...	17,878	...	8,378	8,452	47·27	1	1,047	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	25	27,159	...	...	27,184	73	17,061	8,953	32·92	50	1,047	...	...

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 19th April 1921.

CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1920.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.		
(A).—Cognizable.							
1. Theft. ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,388	298	21·46	5,85,199	60,728	10·37	
1. Theft. ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	*317	...	...	1,00,977	...	
1. Theft. ... *c.* Other thefts.	6,550	3,478	53·09	8,57,442	2,25,218	26·26	
2. Robbery ... *a.* Dacoity ...	1	1	100·00	405	4	0·80	
2. Robbery ... *b.* Other robbery.	110	33	30·00	17,251	1,462	8·47	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	815	247	30·30	9,68,332	2,38,585	24·63	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	2	1	50·00	48	12	25·00	
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	59	...	...	2,273	...	
Total ...	8,866	4,154	46·85	24,28,767	6,38,259	26·27	
(B).—Non-cognizable.							
6. Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	4	2	50·00	1,644	398	24·20	
Total ...	4	2	50·00	1,644	398	24·20	

* Of these, 280 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (*a*) or (*c*) in column 3. This number is, therefore, excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	...	...	33 cases.
Column 3	...	...	12 cases.
Column 5	...	...	Rs. 23,223.
Column 6	...	...	Rs. 2,272.

(2) Rs. 7,523 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 9,652 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the city of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office
Bombay, 29th June 1921.

R. L. McCULLOCH,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police during the year 1920.

District.	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay ...	4	10	...	41	19	*86	49	276	9	18	3,060	104	79	3,755
Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Temporary C. I. D. War Branch.	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department.	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

District.	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.	Remarks.
									To area.	To population.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
Bombay ...	22,00,180	2,28,225	24,28,405	22	11,72,953	...	18	...	·0058	312·37	66,797	17·78	
Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	6,790	...	6,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary C. I. D. War Branch.	13,593	...	13,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department.	25,423	...	25,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned Force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* Jamadars and other Native Officers of higher rank such as Subbedars and Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspector.

Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the District do not exist in Bombay City.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of this statement are for the financial year ending 31st March 1921.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 29th June 1921.

R. L. McCULLOCH,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

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STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1920.

Range.	District.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total Strength. Actual. Officers.	Total Strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of swords.	Number of muskets.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Other Offences. Officers.	Other Offences. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bombay ...	195	3,546	190	3,059	102	254	183	2	37	10	189	...	...	1	...	..	..	...	7

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By Promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By Khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Number of Constables, 1st grade.	Number of Constables, 2nd grade.	Number of Constables, 3rd grade.	Number of Constables, 4th grade.	Number who have left the Force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.	Remarks
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Bombay ...	4	2,075	188	1,077	296	302	526	766	1,177	119	143	37	26	3	75	244·08	3·13	2·30	493	

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

STATEMENT F (QUINQUENNIAL).

Showing the Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police for the year 1920.

Province (District).	Religion or Caste. Officers. Christians.	Officers. Muhammadans.	Officers. Hindus. Brahmans.	Officers. Hindus. Rajputs.	Officers. Hindus. Gurkhas.	Officers. Hindus. Sikhs.	Officers. Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Officers. Other Religions. Jew.	Men. Christians.	Men. Muhammadans.	Men. Hindus. Brahmans.	Men. Hindus. Rajputs.	Men. Hindus. Gurkhas.	Men. Hindus. Sikhs.	Men. Hindus. Parsees.	Men. Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Men. Other Religions. Jew.	Grand Total, Officers and Men.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bombay ...	101	21	1	...	..	...	66	1	10	564	28	12	...	...	220	2,223	1	3,248	493 vacancies.
Total ...	101	21	1	...	...	...	66	1	10	564	28	12	...	...	220	2,223	1	3,248	493 vacancies.

Note.—This statement is to be prepared Quinquennially and not Annually.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 29th June 1921.

R. L. McCULLOCH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1920.

No.	Verdicts—Causes of Deaths.	Number of Inquests during 1920.	Number of Inquests during 1919.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
	Offences.				
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offender committed suicide)	...	...	...	...
2	Justifiable homicide	1	4	...	3
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (Acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code)	51	26	25	...
4	Rash and negligent acts	32	41	...	9
	Suicidal Cases.				
1	By cutting throats...	6	6	...	...
2	„ Drowning	18	28	...	10
3	„ Hanging	5	4	1	...
4	„ Stabbing	4	...	4	...
5	„ Jumping out of a building, terrace, window, etc. ...	11	15	...	4
6	„ Lying on a railway line in front of a train in motion...	2	...	2	...
7	„ Opium, arsenic and other poisons	40	20	20	...
8	„ Shooting	3	4	...	1
9	„ Burning	6	8	...	2
10	„ Knocking head against a wall	...	...	...	...
	Accidental Deaths.				
1	Accidents on board the ships	26	9	17	...
2	„ by mill machinery	3	8	...	5
3	„ by railway trains	84	65	19	...
4	„ by tram cars	22	12	10	...
5	„ by motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, etc. ...	46	38	8	...
6	„ by being knocked down by a runaway horse, etc.	1	...	1	...
7	„ by blasting operations	1	2	...	1
8	„ by drowning	25	34	...	9
9	„ by poisoning	7	10	...	3
10	„ by suffocation	2	3	...	1
11	„ by burns	37	16	21	...
12	„ by fall from houses, buildings, etc. ...	41	23	18	...
13	„ by falling from scaffolding, ladder, etc. ...	5	3	2	...
14	„ by injuries by carts, carriages, etc. ...	21	26	...	5
15	„ by fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc., on them	10	6	4	...
16	„ by fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc., on them ...	5	7	...	2
17	„ by fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc., on them	3	4	...	1
18	„ by fall of houses, buildings, etc., on them ...	4	8	...	4
19	„ by scalds	...	...	...	...
20	Accidentally electrocuted	3	2	1	...
21	Hydrophobia, snake-bites, etc....	...	...	...	...
22	Accidental fall on road, pavements, etc. (while walking)	9	2	7	...
23	Miscellaneous	26	14	12	...
	Deaths otherwise caused.				
1	Still-born	...	1	...	1
2	Natural causes	45	59	...	14
3	Judicial strangulation	2	3	...	1
4	Found dead	5	24	...	19
5	„ drowned	49	54	...	5
	Total ...	661	589	172	100

NOTE.—In 168 cases orders were given for the disposal of bodies without holding an Inquest.

Coroner's Court :
Bombay, 17th January 1921.

ALEX. R. KING,
Coroner of Bombay.

Statement showing the Offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1920.

Serial No.	Offences.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Result of persons convicted.					
					Sent to David Sassoon Reformatory.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.
1	Theft	368	334	34	91	56	160	10	11	6
2	House-breaking and Theft .	26	25	1	9	3	12	...	...	1
3	Robbery	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4	Offences relating to coin ...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	Rioting	13	13	...	9	...	3	...	1	...
6	Criminal Breach of Trust ...	7	7	...	1	2	4	...	...	...
7	Receiving Stolen Property...	5	4	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
8	Hurt	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
9	Cheating	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
10	House trespass	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Public Land Conveyance Act	216	204	12	...	...	...	197	...	7
12	Cruelty to Animals ...	32	32	...	...	...	...	31	...	1
13	Gambling	21	19	2	...	...	...	13	...	6
14	Begging for Alms ...	186	180	6	...	81	...	11	...	88
15	Obstruction by Squatters ...	272	271	1	...	...	...	190	...	81
16	Possession of Stolen Property	35	30	5	4	4	4	15	...	3
17	Drunkenness	13	12	1	...	1	...	5	...	6
18	Wilful Trespass	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
19	Indecent behaviour ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
20	Municipal Act	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
21	Other Offences under the City Police Act	14	14	...	...	...	...	10	...	4
	Total ...	1,225	1,159	66	118	147	189	488	12	205

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 29th June 1921.

R. L. McCULLOCH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Statement of Inquests held on the Corpses of Parsees during the year 1920.

Serial No.	Name of deceased.	Hour and day of death.	Hour and day of report of death to Police.	Hour and day of report to Coroner.	Hour and day of commencement of Inquest.	Hour and day of orders for disposal of body.	Remarks.
1	Dadabhai Manekji Wajifdar.	4-50 A.M. 10th January 1920.	9-0 A.M. 10th January 1920.	10-0 A.M. 10th January 1920.	11-35 A.M. 10th January 1920.	11-50 A.M. 10th January 1920.	
2	Nassarwanji Burjorji Unwalla.	8-15 P.M. 16th January 1920.	7-45 P.M. 16th January 1920.	12 midnight 16th January 1920.	9-0 A.M. 17th January 1920.	10-0 A.M. 17th January 1920.	
3	Pirozbai Bejonji Jaminia.	7-0 A.M. 17th January 1920.	8-0 A.M. 17th January 1921.	11-15 A.M. 17th January 1920.	1-30 P.M. 17th January 1920.	1-50 P.M. 17th January 1920.	
4	Ardeshir Kharshetji Aibara.	8-7 A.M. 18th March 1920.	8-20 A.M. 18th March 1920.	9-40 A.M. 18th March 1920.	10-45 A.M. 18th March 1920.	11-0 A.M. 18th March 1920.	
5	Dinshaw Hormusji Mistry.	3-30 P.M. 23rd March 1920.	5-0 P.M. 23rd March 1920.	5-15 P.M. 23rd March 1920.	6-10 P.M. 23rd March 1920.	6-45 P.M. 23rd March 1920.	
6	Hormusji Nowroji ...	11-30 P.M. 4th April 1920.	7-40 A.M. 5th April 1920.	9-0 A.M. 5th April 1920.	12-40 P.M. 5th April 1920.	1-30 P.M. 5th April 1920.	
7	Tehmina Hormusji Master.	9-20 A.M. 1st May 1920.	9-20 A.M. 1st May 1920.	10-30 A.M. 1st May 1920.	11-0 A.M. 1st May 1920.	11-30 A.M. 1st May 1920.	
8	Bapuji Hormusji Mistry ;	4-45 A.M. 12th May 1920.	6-30 A.M. 12th May 1920.	8-45 A.M. 12th May 1920.	10-0 A.M. 12th May 1920.	11-45 A.M. 12th May 1920.	
9	Nasserwanji Erackji Unwalla.	Hour not known 6th May 1920.	7-30 A.M. 6th May 1920.	10-15 A.M. 6th May 1920.	10-35 A.M. 6th May 1920.	11-0 A.M. 6th May 1920.	
10	Bomanji Dorabji Gai ...	2-30 P.M. 30th May 1920.	5-25 P.M. 30th May 1920.	6-30 P.M. 30th May 1920.	8-25 P.M. 30th May 1920.	9-0 P.M. 30th May 1920.	
11	Shawaksha Hiraji Khambata.	4-45 A.M. 7th June 1920.	6-0 A.M. 7th June 1920.	8-0 A.M. 7th June 1920.	9-5 A.M. 7th June 1920.	9-50 A.M. 7th June 1920.	
12	Sonabai, widow of Framji Patel.	7-30 A.M. 5th July 1920.	9-0 A.M. 5th July 1920.	10-55 A.M. 5th July 1920.	1-0 P.M. 5th July 1920.	1-30 P.M. 5th July 1920.	
13	Dhanbai Ruttonji Shroff.	1-0 P.M. 8th July 1920.	2-0 P.M. 8th July 1920.	3-30 P.M. 8th July 1920.	5-10 P.M. 8th July 1920.	6-0 P.M. 8th July 1920.	
14	Meherbai Jamshetji Golwala.	3-0 P.M. 11th July 1920.	3-30 P.M. 11th July 1920.	4-0 P.M. 11th July 1920.	5-30 P.M. 11th July 1920.	6-15 P.M. 11th July 1920.	
15	Jarbanbai	5-30 P.M. 14th August 1920.	6-30 P.M. 14th August 1920.	7-45 P.M. 14th August 1920.	11-0 P.M. 14th August 1920.	11-45 P.M. 14th August 1920.	
16	Dinshaw Ardeshar ...	1-30 P.M. 24th August 1920.	2-40 P.M. 24th August 1920.	4-30 P.M. 24th August 1920.	6-0 P.M. 24th August 1920.	6-30 P.M. 24th August 1920.	
17	Eduji Cawasji Adajania.	Hour not known 27th August 1920.	2-0 P.M. 27th August 1920.	4-15 P.M. 27th August 1920.	6-15 P.M. 27th August 1920.	7-30 P.M. 27th August 1920.	
18	Jehangir Byramji Masani.	12-10 A.M. 4th September 1920.	6-0 A.M. 4th September 1920.	6-30 A.M. 4th September 1920.	8-30 A.M. 4th September 1920.	8-45 A.M. 4th September 1920.	
19	Sorabji Framji	2-0 P.M. 10th September 1920.	2-20 P.M. 10th September 1920.	9-0 P.M. 10th September 1920.	10-0 A.M. 11th September 1920.	11-0 A.M. 11th September 1920.	
20	Manekshaw Nowroji Dastur.	7-0 A.M. 28th September 1920.	8-30 A.M. 28th September 1920.	10-20 A.M. 28th September 1920.	10-30 A.M. 28th September 1920.	11-0 A.M. 28th September 1920.	
21	Pirozsha Palonji	Hour not known 7th October 1920.	8-0 P.M. 7th October 1920.	11-20 P.M. 7th October 1920.	7-45 A.M. 8th October 1920.	8-15 A.M. 8th October 1920.	
22	Unknown Parsi male ...	Not known ...	6-15 A.M. 8th October 1920.	11-15 A.M. 8th October 1920.	4-15 P.M. 8th October 1920.	4-30 P.M. 8th October 1920.	
23	Dorabsha Nasarwonji Markor.	Hour not known 24th November 1920.	7-0 A.M. 24th November 1920.	9-25 A.M. 24th November 1920.	12-15 P.M. 24th November 1920.	12-45 P.M. 24th November 1920.	
24	Khusharu Khudadad ...	6-30 A.M. 15th November 1920.	8-30 A.M. 15th November 1920.	9-0 A.M. 15th November 1920.	11-30 A.M. 15th November 1920.	11-45 A.M. 15th November 1920.	
25	Dhunabai Cawasji ...	1-30 P.M. 5th December 1920.	1-5 P.M. 5th December 1920.	5-30 P.M. 5th December 1920.	10-50 A.M. 6th December 1920.	11-45 A.M. 6th December 1920.	
26	Cawasji Manchenji Bailiwala.	1-45 P.M. 8th December 1920.	1-30 P.M. 8th December 1920.	6-50 P.M. 8th December 1920.	10-50 A.M. 9th December 1920.	11-15 A.M. 9th December 1920.	

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 29th June 1921.

R. L. McCULLOCH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 8923-A.

Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 14th September 1921.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 6515/7, dated the 14th July 1921—Submitting the Annual Police Report for the City of Bombay, for the year 1920.

RESOLUTION.—The number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police, as well as the number of Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V), remained high. The figures for both differ little from those of 1919, being 67,013 and 11,642, respectively, as compared with 67,110 and 11,543 during the previous year. There was a great increase in the number of non-cognizable cases, from 16,475 in 1919 to 22,400. The existence of scarcity in many parts of the Presidency, resulting in an influx of a large out-of-work population into Bombay, and the high price of staple commodities produced conditions that gave encouragement to crime and the Governor in Council is of opinion that the great increase of crime which commenced in 1918 is not likely greatly to diminish until the industrial situation becomes quieter and more favourable times return. The review of last year's Report called attention also to the effect of the tightening of control on the Criminal Tribes of the districts on the numbers of such criminals in Bombay City. This aspect of the question has not been lost sight of. The Government of India have at present under consideration the extension of the Criminal Tribes Act to Presidency towns. This will enable all members of such tribes to be registered and kept under surveillance. In the meanwhile the Government of Bombay are investigating the possibilities of establishing a Criminal Settlement in the Island. If found feasible this will considerably relieve the local police. The high percentage of convictions to arrests (94·04) and to trials under the Indian Penal Code (82·23) was satisfactory.

2. The offences under special and local laws numbered 55,140 as against 55,639 in 1919, and convictions were obtained in 53,459 cases. The beggar nuisance received special attention. The provisions of section 121 of the Bombay City Police Act were employed against 2,217 professional beggars and 52 others were deported under section 27(2) of the same Act. The proposals of the Committee appointed to consider and formulate proposals to prevent professional beggary are at present under the consideration of Government and it is hoped soon to remedy several defects in the existing law.

3. Traffic control continues to absorb an ever-increasing amount of Police attention. The year was marked by a remarkable increase in the number of fast vehicles using the streets and in the mileage covered by the Bombay tramcars. Largely owing to this increase of traffic street accidents occurred more frequently than in 1919. Tramcar accidents numbered 457 as compared with 415 and terminated fatally in 21 cases. Accidents caused by motor vehicles rose from 1,057 to 1,662, of which 54 were fatal. These figures are not high considering the number of vehicles, the crowded condition of

certain thoroughfares and the indifference of the average pedestrian to warnings of traffic. Government will in dealing with the proposals of the Committee appointed to consider the problems of traffic control in Bombay take steps to ensure that street accidents are reduced to a minimum.

4. Heavy miscellaneous work entailed by the working of the Arms Act and the Motor Vehicles Act, the licensing of theatres and the registration of conveyances was carried out efficiently.

5. The Governor in Council is pleased to remark on the success which continues to attend the Bombay City Mounted Police Co-operative Credit Society and to note with approval the extension of the co-operative principle to a larger society which is open to the whole of the Bombay City Police Force including the clerical staff at the Head Office.

6. The year was a trying one for the Police generally and for the Criminal Investigation Department in particular. The Police laboured under many disadvantages of which the chief were (1) insufficient housing for all ranks, (2) the severe strain put upon the Force by the almost continual political and labour unrest, (3) under establishment to the extent of 500 vacancies, resulting in extra work and sparingly-given leave to the men on duty, (4) the inadequacy of the police hospital accommodation, (5) the absence of proper facilities for education and recreation.

7. The seriousness of the situation resulting from these circumstances is fully realized by Government and, as far as financial and general considerations will permit, every effort will be made to remove any cause of dissatisfaction. Various proposals are at present before Government for the improvement of housing. The chief of these is for the construction of a Central Police Station and Residential Quarters for the Alexandra Dock Police officers, for which a sum of Rs. 2,06,000 has been provided. Very considerable progress has been made with the Police Accommodation Schemes under the Improvement Trust Act, and a number of such buildings has been handed over to the Police since this report was compiled. The Bombay Improvement Trust has been requested to provide further substantial funds for police stations and accommodation schemes in three separate quarters of the city. The underrecruitment of the Force is disquieting and Government are fully aware that the difficulties can be solved only by making the service more attractive. There are signs in the increased numbers of recruits now under training that the recent revision of pay will provide the main remedy against the unpopularity of service in the Force and that better housing and hospital accommodation will still further improve the situation. Government have at present under consideration the proposals of the Commissioner of Police for increasing the accommodation for patients in the Northcote Police Hospital and providing it with a fuller establishment. Very much still remains to be done in affording better facilities for the education and recreation of the Police Force. Government have received a report on the difficulties facing the Recruits' Training School which still lacks accommodation of its own and a training and lecturing staff and will take steps to see that this important matter receives early attention. For the provision of play grounds the Commissioner of Police has been authorized to negotiate with certain public bodies in Bombay for three suitable plots of ground and his report is awaited.

8. The year was marked by grave unrest in the industrial life of Bombay. For many months on end continual strikes necessitated constant vigilance on the part of the Police to prevent mischief to property and even more serious damage by unruly strikers. Important strikes occurred in January at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, in May at the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel and Matunga, in September amongst the employees of the oil installations and the Post Office, in October amongst the employees of the Gas Company and the Tramways. These made Police intervention necessary in order to preserve order and to protect the public. Despite the abnormal strain to which the City Police were thus subjected, the discipline and efficiency of the Force were fully

maintained and ordinary Police work proceeded unchecked. The smart capture of two gangs of dacoits, whose depredations towards the close of the year created considerable panic in the north of the Island, deserves special mention.

9. The Governor in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of the services rendered during the year by Mr. F. C. Griffith, Commissioner of Police, and during his absence on leave by Mr. I. C. Boyd. To the other officers, superior and inferior, and to the rank and file generally, great credit is due for the efficient manner in which they performed their difficult and responsible duties in an exceedingly trying year.

G. WILES,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. R., No. 8923-A., H. D., dated the 14th September 1921.

To

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Director of Information, Bombay,
The Manager, Government Central Press (for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*),
The General Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Government of India (by letter),
The Under Secretary of State for India (by letter).

No. of 1921.

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Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8923-A., dated the 14th September 1921.

Year.	Total.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.	Total crime.		Percentage of true to reported (Police) cases.	Percentage of convictions to true cases (Police).		Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to trials under Penal Code.	Thefts.	House-breaking.	Robbery.
		Pol.	Mag.		Penal Code.	Other.		Penal Code.	Other.					
1916	72,535	50,783	7,211	14,541	12,646	59,889	98·09	48·92	97·97	94·87	80·07	5,214	1,178	42
1917	73,994	51,239	7,577	15,178	12,972	61,022	98·15	50·74	98·20	95·74	83·30	5,562	1,223	62
1918	86,155	64,204	6,645	15,306	13,777	72,378	97·96	53·18	98·27	95·19	83·45	5,861	1,227	67
1919	91,442	67,110	7,857	16,475	15,559	75,883	97·92	50·23	97·96	94·11	81·94	7,051	1,709	111
1920	98,622	67,013	9,209	22,400	15,692	82,930	98·88	48·39	98·23	94·04	82·23	6,940	1,738	123